

where possible the make and model of the item and its observed operating characteristics;

(viii) Evidence of the presence of sales personnel or technical service personnel in a foreign country;

(ix) Evidence of production within a foreign country;

(x) Evidence of the item being exhibited at a trade fair in a foreign country, particularly for the purpose of inducing sales of the item to the foreign country;

(xi) A copy of the export control laws or regulations of the source country, showing that the item is not controlled; or

(xii) A catalog or brochure indicating the item is for sale in a specific country.

(2) *Foreign (non-U.S.) source:*

(i) Names of foreign manufacturers of the item including, if possible, addresses and telephone numbers;

(ii) A report from a reputable source of information on commercial relationships that a foreign manufacturer is not linked financially or administratively with a U.S. company;

(iii) A list of the components in the U.S. item and foreign item indicating model numbers and their sources;

(iv) A schematic of the foreign item identifying its components and their sources;

(v) Evidence that the item is a direct product of foreign technology (e.g., a patent law suit lost by a U.S. producer, a foreign patent);

(vi) Evidence of indigenous technology, production facilities, and the capabilities at those facilities; or

(vii) Evidence that the parts and components of the item are of foreign origin or are exempt from U.S. licensing requirements by the parts and components provision §732.4 of the EAR.

(3) *Sufficient quantity:*

(i) Evidence that foreign sources have the item in serial production;

(ii) Evidence that the item or its product is used in civilian applications in foreign countries;

(iii) Evidence that a foreign country is marketing in the specific country an item of its indigenous manufacture;

(iv) Evidence of foreign inventories of the item;

(v) Evidence of excess capacity in a foreign country's production facility;

(vi) Evidence that foreign countries have not targeted the item or are not seeking to purchase it in the West;

(vii) An estimate by a knowledgeable source of the foreign country's needs; or

(viii) An authoritative analysis of the worldwide market (i.e., demand, production rate for the item for various manufacturers, plant capacities, installed tooling, monthly production rates, orders, sales and cumulative sales over 5–6 years).

(4) *Comparable quality:*

(i) A sample of the foreign item;

(ii) Operation or maintenance manuals of the U.S. and foreign items;

(iii) Records or a statement from a user of the foreign item;

(iv) A comparative evaluation, preferably in writing, of the U.S. and foreign items by, for example, a western producer or purchaser of the item, a recognized expert, a reputable trade publication, or independent laboratory;

(v) A comparative list identifying, by manufacturers and model numbers, the key performance components and the materials used in the item that qualitatively affect the performance of the U.S. and foreign items;

(vi) Evidence of the interchangeability of U.S. and foreign items;

(vii) Patent descriptions for the U.S. and foreign items;

(viii) Evidence that the U.S. and foreign items meet a published industry, national, or international standard;

(ix) A report or eyewitness account, by deposition or otherwise, of the foreign item's operation;

(x) Evidence concerning the foreign manufacturers' corporate reputation;

(xi) Comparison of the U.S. and foreign end item(s) made from a specific commodity, tool(s), device(s), or technical data; or

(xii) Evidence of the reputation of the foreign item including, if possible, information on maintenance, repair, performance, and other pertinent factors.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO PART 768—ITEMS ELIGIBLE FOR EXPEDITED LICENSING PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

PART 770—INTERPRETATIONS

Sec.

770.1 Introduction.

770.2 Item interpretations.

770.3 Interpretations related to exports of technology and software to destinations in Country Group D:1.

AUTHORITY: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; Notice of August 12, 2010, 75 FR 50681 (August 16, 2010).

§ 770.1 Introduction.

In this part, references to the EAR are references to 15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C. This part provides commodity, technology, and software interpretations. These interpretations clarify the scope of controls where such scope is not readily apparent from the Commerce Control List (CCL) (see supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR)

and other provisions of the Export Administration Regulations.

§ 770.2 Item interpretations.

(a) *Interpretation 1: Anti-friction bearing or bearing systems and specially designed parts.* (1) Anti-friction bearings or bearing systems shipped as spares or replacements are classified under Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) 2A001, 2A002, 2A003, 2A004, 2A005, and 2A006 (ball, roller, or needle-roller bearings and parts). This applies to separate shipments of anti-friction bearings or bearing systems and anti-friction bearings or bearing systems shipped with machinery or equipment for which they are intended to be used as spares or replacement parts.

(2) An anti-friction bearing or bearing system physically incorporated in a segment of a machine or in a complete machine prior to shipment loses its identity as a bearing. In this scenario, the machine or segment of machinery containing the bearing is the item subject to export control requirements.

(3) An anti-friction bearing or bearing system not incorporated in a segment of a machine prior to shipment, but shipped as a component of a complete unassembled (knocked-down) machine, is considered a component of a machine. In this scenario, the complete machine is the item subject to export license requirements.

(b) *Interpretation 2: Classification of "parts" of machinery, equipment, or other items—*(1) *An assembled machine or unit of equipment is being exported.* In instances where one or more assembled machines or units of equipment are being exported, the individual component parts that are physically incorporated into the machine or equipment do not require a license. The license or general exception under which the complete machine or unit of equipment is exported will also cover its component parts, provided that the parts are normal and usual components of the machine or equipment being exported, or that the physical incorporation is not used as a device to evade the requirement for a license.

(2) *Parts are exported as spares, replacements, for resale, or for stock.* In instances where parts are exported as spares, replacements, for resale, or for

stock, a license is required only if the appropriate entry for the part specifies that a license is required for the intended destination.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Interpretation 4: Telecommunications equipment and systems.* Control equipment for paging systems (broadcast radio or selectively signalled receiving systems) is defined as circuit switching equipment in Category 5 of the CCL.

(e) *Interpretation 5: Numerical control systems—*(1) *Classification of "Numerical Control" Units.* "Numerical control" units for machine tools, regardless of their configurations or architectures, are controlled by their functional characteristics as described in ECCN 2B001.a. "Numerical control" units include computers with add-on "motion control boards". A computer with add-on "motion control boards" for machine tools may be controlled under ECCN 2B001.a even when the computer alone without "motion control boards" is not subject to licensing requirements under Category 4 and the "motion control boards" are not controlled under ECCN 2B001.b.

(2) *Export documentation requirement.*

(i) When preparing a license application for a numerical control system, the machine tool and the control unit are classified separately. If either the machine tool or the control unit requires a license, then the entire unit requires a license. If either a machine tool or a control unit is exported separately from the system, the exported component is classified on the license application without regard to the other parts of a possible system.

(ii) When preparing the Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) or Automated Export System (AES) record, a system being shipped complete (*i.e.*, machine and control unit), should be reported under the Schedule B number for each machine. When either a control unit or a machine is shipped separately, it should be reported under the Schedule B number appropriate for the individual item being exported.

(f) *Interpretation 6: Parts, accessories, and equipment exported as scrap.* Parts, accessories, or equipment that are being shipped as scrap should be described on the SED or AES record in

sufficient detail to be identified under the proper ECCN. When commodities declared as parts, accessories, or equipment are shipped in bulk, or are otherwise not packaged, packed, or sorted in accordance with normal trade practices, the Customs Officer may require evidence that the shipment is not scrap. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, bills of sale, orders and correspondence indicating whether the commodities are scrap or are being exported for use as parts, accessories, or equipment.

(g) *Interpretation 7: Scrap arms, ammunition, and implements of war.* Arms, ammunition, and implements of war, as defined in the U.S. Munitions List, and are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of State (22 CFR parts 120 through 130), except for the following, which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce:

(1) Cartridge and shell cases that have been rendered useless beyond the possibility of restoration to their original identity by means of excessive heating, flame treatment, mangling, crushing, cutting, or by any other method are “scrap”.

(2) Cartridge and shell cases that have been sold by the armed services as “scrap”, whether or not they have been heated, flame-treated, mangled, crushed, cut, or reduced to scrap by any other method.

(3) Other commodities that may have been on the U.S. Munitions List are “scrap”, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, if they have been rendered useless beyond the possibility of restoration to their original identity only by means of mangling, crushing, or cutting. When in doubt as to whether a commodity covered by the Munitions List has been rendered useless, exporters should consult the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, or the Exporter Counseling Division, Office of Exporter Services, Room 1099A, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, before reporting a shipment as metal scrap.

(h) *Interpretation 8: Ground vehicles.* (1) The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security has export licensing jurisdiction over

ground transport vehicles (including trailers), parts, and components therefor specially designed or modified for non-combat military use. Vehicles in this category are primarily transport vehicles designed or modified for transporting cargo, personnel and/or equipment, or to move other vehicles and equipment over land and roads in close support of fighting vehicles and troops. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security also has export licensing jurisdiction over unarmed all-wheel drive vehicles capable of off-road use which have been manufactured or fitted with materials to provide ballistic protection, including protection to level III (National Institute of Justice Standard 0108.01, September 1985) or better if they do not have armor described in 22 CFR part 121, Category XIII. In this section, and in ECCN 9A018, the word “unarmed” means not having weapons installed, not having mountings for weapons installed, and not having special reinforcements for mountings for weapons.

(2) Modification of a ground vehicle for military use entails a structural, electrical or mechanical change involving one or more specially designed military components. Such components include, but are not limited to:

(i) Pneumatic tire casings of a kind designed to be bullet-proof or to run when deflated;

(ii) Tire inflation pressure control systems, operated from inside a moving vehicle;

(iii) Armored protection of vital parts, (e.g., fuel tanks or vehicle cabs); and

(iv) Special reinforcements for mountings for weapons.

(3) *Scope of ECCN 9A018.b.* Ground transport vehicles (including trailers) and parts and components therefor specially designed or modified for non-combat military use are controlled by ECCN 9A018.b. Unarmed all-wheel drive vehicles capable of off-road use that are not described in paragraph (h)(4) of this section and which have been manufactured or fitted with materials to provide ballistic protection to level III (National Institute of Justice Standard 0108.01, September 1985) or better are controlled by ECCN 9A018.b. ECCN

9A018.b. does not cover civil automobiles, or trucks designed or modified for transporting money or valuables, having armored or ballistic protection, even if the automobiles or trucks incorporate items described in paragraphs (h)(2) (i), (ii), or (iii) of this section. In this section, the term “civil automobile” means a passenger car, limousine, van or sport utility vehicle designed for the transportation of passengers and marketed through civilian channels in the United States, but does not include any all-wheel drive vehicle capable of off-road use which has been manufactured or fitted with materials to provide ballistic protection at level III (National Institute of Justice Standard 0108.01, September 1985) or better, nor does it include any vehicle described in paragraph (h)(4) of this section. Ground vehicles that are not described in paragraph (h)(4) of this section and that are not covered by either ECCN 9A018.b or 9A990 are EAR99, meaning that they are subject to the EAR, but not listed in any specific ECCN.

(4) *Related control.* The Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls has export licensing jurisdiction for all military ground armed or armored vehicles and parts and components specific thereto as described in 22 CFR part 121, Category VII. The Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls also has export licensing jurisdiction for all-wheel drive vehicles capable of off-road use that have been armed or armored with articles described in 22 CFR part 121 or that have been manufactured or fitted with special reinforcements for mounting arms or other specialized military equipment described in 22 CFR part 121.

(i) *Interpretation 9: Civil aircraft and civil aircraft equipment (including parts, accessories, attachments, components, and related training equipment).* Aircraft and related training equipment, parts, accessories, and components defined in Categories VIII and IX of the Munitions List are under the export licensing authority of the U.S. Department of State (22 CFR parts 120 through 130). All other aircraft, parts, accessories and components are subject to the EAR and under the export licensing author-

ity of the U.S. Department of Commerce, as follows:

(1) *Aircraft and related training equipment.* (i) Aircraft not specifically designed, modified or equipped for military purposes, and

(ii) The following aircraft, so long as they have not been specifically equipped, re-equipped, or modified for military operations:

(A) Cargo aircraft bearing “C” designations and numbered C-45 through C-118 inclusive, C-121 through C-125 inclusive, and C-131, using reciprocating engines only.

(B) Trainer aircraft bearing “T” designations and using reciprocating engines or turboprop engines with less than 600 horsepower (s.h.p.).

(C) Utility aircraft bearing “U” designations and using reciprocating engines only.

(D) All liaison aircraft bearing an “L” designation.

(E) All observation aircraft bearing “O” designations and using reciprocating engines.

(2) *Engines.* (i) All reciprocating engines, and

(ii) All other aircraft engines not specifically designed or modified for military aircraft, except those defined in category VIII(f) of 22 CFR part 121.

(3) *Components, parts, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment.* Any aircraft tires as well as any components, parts, accessories, attachments and associated equipment that are not specifically designed or modified for aircraft on the Munitions List and all components and parts not on the Munitions List by virtue of the criteria set forth in the note to Category VIII(h) of 22 CFR part 121.

(j) *Interpretation 10: Civil aircraft inertial navigation equipment.* (1) The Department of Commerce has licensing jurisdiction over exports and reexports to all destinations of inertial navigation systems, inertial navigation equipment, and specially designed components therefor for “civil aircraft”.

(2) The Department of State, retains jurisdiction over all software and technology for inertial navigation systems and navigation equipment, and specially designed components therefor, for shipborne use, underwater use,

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ground vehicle use, spaceborne use or use other than "civil aircraft".

(k) *Interpretation 11: Precursor chemicals.* The following chemicals are controlled by ECCN 1C350. The appropriate Chemical Abstract Service Registry (C.A.S.) number and synonyms (i.e., alternative names) are included to help you determine whether or not your chemicals are controlled by this entry.

(1) (C.A.S. #1341-49-7) Ammonium hydrogen bifluoride

Acid ammonium fluoride

Ammonium bifluoride

Ammonium difluoride

Ammonium hydrofluoride

Ammonium hydrogen bifluoride

Ammonium hydrogen difluoride

Ammonium monohydrogen difluoride

(2) (C.A.S. #7784-34-1) Arsenic trichloride

Arsenic (III) chloride

Arsenous chloride

Fuming liquid arsenic

Trichloroarsine

(3) (C.A.S. #76-93-7) Benzilic acid

.alpha.,.alpha.-Diphenyl-.alpha.-

hydroxyacetic acid

Diphenylglycolic acid

.alpha.,.alpha.-Diphenylglycolic acid

Diphenylhydroxyacetic acid

.alpha.-Hydroxy-2,2-diphenylacetic acid

2-Hydroxy-2,2-diphenylacetic acid

.alpha.-Hydroxy-.alpha.-

phenylbenzeneacetic acid

Hydroxydiphenylacetic acid

(4) (C.A.S. #107-07-3) 2-Chloroethanol

2-Chloro-1-ethanol

Chloroethanol

2-Chloroethyl alcohol

Ethene chlorohydrin

Ethylchlorohydrin

Ethylene chlorhydrin

Ethylene chlorohydrin

Glycol chlorohydrin

Glycol monochlorohydrin

2-Hydroxyethyl chloride

(5) (C.A.S. #78-38-6) Diethyl ethylphosphonate Ethylphosphonic acid diethyl ester

(6) (C.A.S. #15715-41-0) Diethyl methylphosphonite

Diethoxymethylphosphine

Diethyl methanephosphonite

0,0-Diethyl methylphosphonite

Methyldiethoxyphosphine

Methylphosphonous acid diethyl ester

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(7) (C.A.S. #2404-03-7) Diethyl-N, N-dimethylphosphoro-amidate

N,N-Dimethyl-O,O'-diethyl

phosphoramidate

Diethyl dimethylphosphoramidate

Dimethylphosphoramidic acid

diethyl ester

(8) (C.A.S. #762-04-9) Diethyl phosphite

Diethoxyphosphine oxide

Diethyl acid phosphite

Diethyl hydrogen phosphite

Diethyo phosphonate

Hydrogen diethyl phosphite

(9) (C.A.S. #100-37-8) N, N-Diethylethanolamine

N,N-Diethyl-2-aminoethanol

Diethyl (2-hydroxyethyl) amine

N,N-Diethyl-N-(.beta.-hydroxyethyl) amine

N,N-Diethyl-2-hydroxyethylamine

Diethylaminoethanol

2-(Diethylamino) ethanol

2-(Diethylamino)ethyl alcohol

N,N-Diethylmonoethanolamine

(2-Hydroxyethyl) diethylamine

2-Hydroxytriethylamine

(10) (C.A.S. #5842-07-9) N,N-Diisopropyl-.beta.-aminoethane thiol

2-(Diisopropylamino) ethanethiol

Diisopropylaminoethanethiol

.beta.-Diisopropylaminoethanethiol

2-(bis(1-Methylethyl)amino)

ethanethiol

(11) (C.A.S. #4261-68-1) N, N-Diisopropyl-2-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride

(12) (C.A.S. #96-80-0) N,N-Diisopropyl-.beta.-aminoethanol

N,N-Diisopropyl-2-aminoethanol

2-(Diisopropylamino) ethanol

(N,N-Diisopropylamino) ethanol

2-(Diisopropylamino) ethyl alcohol

N,N-Diisopropylethanolamine

(13) (C.A.S. #96-79-7) N,N-Diisopropyl-.beta.-aminoethyl chloride

2-Chloro-N,N-diisopropylethanamine

1-Chloro-N,N-

diisopropylaminoethane

2-Chloro-N,N-diisopropylethylamine

N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-

2-propanamine

N-(2-Chloroethyl) diisopropylamine

N,N-Diisopropyl-2-chloroethylamine

1-(Diisopropylamino)-2-chloroethane

2-(Diisopropylamino)ethyl chloride

Diisopropylaminoethyl chloride

.beta.-Diisopropylaminoethyl chloride

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(14) (C.A.S. #108-18-9)	1-Methyl-3-piperidinol
Diisopropylamine	N-Methyl-3-piperidinol
N,N-Diisopropylamine	(27) (C.A.S. #76-89-1) Methyl benzilate
N-(1-Methylethyl)-2-propanamine	Benzilic acid methyl ester
(15) (C.A.S. #6163-75-3) Dimethyl ethylphosphonate	.alpha.-Hydroxy-.alpha.-phenylbenzeneacetic acid methyl ester
Dimethyl ethanephosphonate	Methyl .alpha.-phenylmandelate
Ethylphosphonic acid dimethyl ester	Methyl diphenylglycolate
(16) (C.A.S. #756-79-6) Dimethyl methylphosphonate	(28)-(31) [Reserved]
Dimethoxymethyl phosphine oxide	(32) (C.A.S. #10025-87-3) Phosphorus oxychloride
Dimethyl methanephosphonate	Phosphonyl trichloride
Methanephosphonic acid dimethyl ester	Phosphoric chloride
Methylphosphonic acid dimethyl ester	Phosphoric trichloride
(17) (C.A.S. #868-85-9) Dimethyl phosphite	Phosphoroychloride
Dimethoxyphosphine oxide	Phosphoroxytrichloride
Dimethyl acid phosphite	Phosphorus chloride oxide
Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite	Phosphorus monoxide trichloride
Dimethyl phosphonate	Phosphorus oxide trichloride
Hydrogen dimethyl phosphite	Phosphorus oxytrichloride
Methyl phosphate	Phosphorus trichloride oxide
(18) (C.A.S. #124-40-3) Dimethylamine	Phosphoryl trichloride
N-Methyl methanamine	Trichlorophosphine oxide
(19) (C.A.S. #506-59-2) Dimethylamine hydrochloride	Trichlorophosphorus oxide
Dimethylammonium chloride	(33) (C.A.S. #10026-13-8) Phosphorus pentachloride
N-Methyl methanamine hydrochloride	Pentachlorophosphorane
(20) [Reserved]	Pentachlorophosphorus
(21) (C.A.S. #1498-40-4)	Phosphoric chloride
Ethylphosphonous dichloride	Phosphorus(V) chloride
Dichloroethylphosphine	Phosphorus perchloride
Ethyl phosphonous dichloride	(34) (C.A.S. #1314-80-3) Phosphorus pentasulfide
Ethyl dichlorophosphine	Diphosphorus pentasulfide
(22) (C.A.S. #430-78-4)	Phosphoric sulfide
Ethylphosphonous difluoride	Phosphorus persulfide
Ethyl difluorophosphine	Phosphorus sulfide
(23) (C.A.S. #1066-50-8)	(35) (C.A.S. #7719-12-2) Phosphorus trichloride
Ethylphosphonyl dichloride	Phosphorus chloride
Dichloroethylphosphine oxide	Trichlorophosphine
Ethanephosphonyl chloride	(36) C.A.S. #75-97-8) Pinacolone
Ethylphosphinic dichloride	tert-Butyl methyl ketone
Ethylphosphonic acid dichloride	2,2-Dimethyl-3-butanone
Ethylphosphonic dichloride	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanone
(24) [Reserved]	2,2-Dimethylbutanone
(25) (C.A.S. #7664-39-3) Hydrogen fluoride	3,3-Dimethylbutanone
Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid	1,1-Dimethylethyl methyl ketone
Fluorhydric acid	Methyl tert-butyl ketone
Fluorine monohydride	Pinacolin
Hydrofluoric acid gas	Pinacoline
(26) (C.A.S. #3554-74-3) 3-Hydroxy-1-methylpiperidine	1,1,1-Trimethylacetone
3-Hydroxy-N-methylpiperidine	(37) (C.A.S. #464-07-3) Pinacolyl alcohol
1-Methyl-3-hydroxypiperidine	tert-Butyl methyl carbinol
N-Methyl-3-hydroxypiperidine	2,2-Dimethyl-3-butanol
	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol
	1-Methyl-2,2-dimethylpropanol

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(38) (C.A.S. #151-50-8) Potassium cyanide
 (39) (C.A.S. #7789-23-3) Potassium fluoride
 Potassium monofluoride
 (40) (C.A.S. #7789-29-9) Potassium hydrogen fluoride
 Hydrogen potassium difluoride
 Hydrogen potassium fluoride
 Potassium acid fluoride
 Potassium bifluoride
 Potassium hydrogen difluoride
 Potassium monohydrogen difluoride
 (41) (C.A.S. #1619-34-7) 3-Quinuclidinol
 1-Azabicyclo(2.2.2)octan-3-ol
 3-Hydroxyquinuclidine
 (42) (C.A.S. #3731-38-2) 3-Quinuclidinone
 1-Azabicyclo(2.2.2)octan-3-one
 3-Oxyquinuclidine
 Quinuclidone
 (43) (C.A.S.) #1333-83-1 Sodium bifluoride
 Sodium hydrogen difluoride
 Sodium hydrogen fluoride
 (44) (C.A.S. #143-33-9) Sodium cyanide
 (45) (C.A.S. #7681-49-4) Sodium fluoride
 Sodium monofluoride
 (46) (C.A.S. #1313-82-2) Sodium sulfide
 Disodium monosulfide
 Disodium sulfide
 Sodium monosulfide
 Sodium sulphide
 (47) (C.A.S. #10025-67-9) Sulfur Monochloride
 (48) (C.A.S. #10545-99-0) Sulfur dichloride
 (49) (C.A.S. #111-48-8) Thiodiglycol
 Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide
 Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) thioether
 Di(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide
 Diethanol sulfide
 2,2'-Dithiobis-(ethanol)
 3-Thiapentane-1,5-diol
 2,2'-Thiobisethanol
 2,2'-Thiodiethanol
 Thiodiethylene glycol
 2,2'-Thiodiglycol
 (50) C.A.S. #7719-09-7 Thionyl chloride
 Sulfinyl chloride
 Sulfinyl dichloride
 Sulfur chloride oxide
 Sulfur oxychloride
 Sulfurous dichloride
 Sulfurous oxychloride
 Thionyl dichloride

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(51) (C.A.S. #102-71-6) Triethanolamine
 Alkanolamine 244
 Nitrilotriethanol
 2,2',2''-Nitrilotriethanol
 2,2',2''-Nitrilotris(ethanol)
 TEA
 TEA (amino alcohol)
 Tri (2-hydroxyethyl) amine
 Triethanolamin
 Tris (.beta.-hydroxyethyl) amine
 Tris (2-hydroxyethyl) amine
 Trolamine
 (52) (C.A.S. #637-39-8) Triethanolamine hydrochloride
 (53) (C.A.S. #122-52-1) Triethyl phosphite
 Phosphorous acid triethyl ester
 Triethoxyphosphine
 Tris(ethoxy)phosphine
 (54) (C.A.S. #121-45-9) Trimethyl phosphite
 Phosphorus acid trimethyl ester
 Trimethoxyphosphine
 (1) *Interpretation 12: Computers.* (1) Digital computers or computer systems classified under ECCN 4A003.a, .b, or .c, that qualify for "No License Required" (NLR) must be evaluated on the basis of Adjusted Peak Performance (APP) alone, to the exclusion of all other technical parameters.
 Digital computers or computer systems classified under ECCN 4A003.a, .b, or .c that qualify for License Exception APP must be evaluated on the basis of APP, to the exclusion of all other technical parameters, except for ECCN 4A003.e (equipment performing analog-to-digital conversions exceeding the limits in ECCN 3A001.a.5.a). Assemblies performing analog-to-digital conversions are evaluated under Category 3—Electronics, ECCN 3A001.a.5.a.
 (2) Related equipment classified under ECCN 4A003.e or .g may be exported or reexported under License Exceptions GBS or CIV. When related equipment is exported or reexported as part of a computer system, NLR or License Exception APP is available for the computer system and the related equipment, as appropriate.
 (m) *Interpretation 13: Encryption commodities and software controlled for EI reasons.* Encryption commodities and software controlled for EI reasons under ECCNs 5A002 and 5D002 may be pre-loaded on a laptop, handheld device

or other computer or equipment and exported under the tools of trade provision of License Exception TMP or the personal use exemption under License Exception BAG, subject to the terms and conditions of such License Exceptions. This provision replaces the personal use exemption of the International Traffic and Arms Regulations (ITAR) that existed for such software prior to December 30, 1996. Neither License Exception TMP nor License Exception BAG contains a reporting requirement. Like other “information security” “software”, components, “electronic assemblies” or modules, the control status of encryption commodities and software is determined in Category 5, part 2 even if they are bundled, commingled or incorporated in a computer or other equipment. However, commodities and software specially designed for medical end-use that incorporate an item in Category 5, part 2 are not controlled in Category 5, part 2. *See* Note 1 to Category 5, part 2 (“Information Security”) of supplement No. 1 to part 774 (the Commerce Control List) of the EAR.

[61 FR 12920, Mar. 25, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 770.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 770.3 Interpretations related to exports of technology and software to destinations in Country Group D:1.

(a) *Introduction.* This section is intended to provide you additional guidance on how to determine whether your technology or software would be eligible for a License Exception, may be exported under NLR, or require a license, for export to Country Group D:1.

(b) *Scope of licenses.* The export of technology and software under a license is authorized only to the extent specifically indicated on the face of the license. The only technology and software related to equipment exports that may be exported without a license is technology described in §§ 734.7 through 734.11 of the EAR; operating technology and software described in § 740.13(a) of the EAR; sales technology described in § 740.13(b) of the EAR; and software up-

dates described in § 740.13(c) of the EAR.

(c) *Commingled technology and software.* (1) U.S.-origin technology does not lose its U.S.-origin when it is redrawn, used, consulted, or otherwise commingled abroad in any respect with other technology of any other origin. Therefore, any subsequent or similar technical data prepared or engineered abroad for the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of any plant or equipment, or part thereof, which is based on or utilizes any U.S.-origin technology, is subject to the EAR in the same manner as the original U.S.-origin technology, including license requirements, unless the commingled technology is not subject to the EAR by reason of the *de minimis* exclusions described in § 734.4 of the EAR.

(2) U.S.-origin software that is incorporated into or commingled with foreign-origin software does not lose its U.S.-origin. Such commingled software is subject to the EAR in the same manner as the original U.S.-origin software, including license requirements, unless the commingled software is not subject to the EAR by reason of the *de minimis* exclusions described in § 734.4 of the EAR.

(d) *Certain License Exception.* The following questions and answers are intended to further clarify the scope of technology and software eligible for a License Exception.

(1)(i) *Question 1.* (A) Our engineers, in installing or repairing equipment, use techniques (experience as well as proprietary knowledge of the internal componentry or specifications of the equipment) that exceed what is provided in the standard manuals or instructions (including training) given to the customer. In some cases, it is also a condition of the license that such information provided to the customer be constrained to the minimum necessary for normal installation, maintenance and operation situations.

(B) Can we send an engineer (with knowledge and experience) to the customer site to perform the installation or repair, under the provisions of License Exception TSU for operation technology and software described in

§740.13(a) of the EAR, if it is understood that he is restricted by our normal business practices to performing the work without imparting the knowledge or technology to the customer personnel?

(ii) *Answer 1.* Export of technology includes release of U.S.-origin data in a foreign country, and “release” includes “application to situations abroad of personal knowledge or technical experience acquired in the United States.” As the release of technology in the circumstances described here would exceed that permitted under the License Exception TSU for operation technology and software described in §740.13(a) of the EAR, a license would be required even though the technician could apply the data without disclosing it to the customer.

(2)(i) *Question 2.* We plan, according to our normal business practices, to train customer engineers to maintain equipment that we have exported under a license, License Exception, or NLR. The training is contractual in nature, provided for a fee, and is scheduled to take place in part in the customer’s facility and in part in the U.S. Can we now proceed with this training at both locations under a License Exception?

(ii) *Answer 2.* (A) Provided that this is your normal training, and involves technology contained in your manuals and standard instructions for the exported equipment, and meets the other requirements of License Exception TSU for operation technology and software described in §740.13(a), the training may be provided within the limits of those provisions of License Exception TSU. The location of the training is not significant, as the export occurs at the time and place of the actual transfer or imparting of the technology to the customer’s engineers.

(B) Any training beyond that covered under the provisions of License Exception TSU for operation technology and software described in §740.13(a), but specifically represented in your license application as required for this customer installation, and in fact authorized on the face of the license or a separate technology license, may not be un-

dertaken while the license is suspended or revoked.

[61 FR 12920, Mar. 25, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 64286, Dec. 4, 1996; 62 FR 25470, May 9, 1997; 65 FR 14860, Mar. 20, 2000]

PART 772—DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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SOURCE: 61 FR 12925, Mar. 25, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§772.1 Definitions of terms as used in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR).

The following are definitions of terms as used in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). In this part, references to the EAR are references to 15 CFR chapter VII, subchapter C. Those terms in quotation marks refer to terms used on the Commerce Control List (CCL) (Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR). Parenthetical references following the terms in quotation marks (i.e., (Cat 5)) refer to the CCL category in which that term is found. If a term is used in only one Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) on the CCL, then that term will *not* appear in this part, but will be defined in the Related Definitions paragraph in the List of Items Controlled Section of that ECCN.

Accuracy. (Cat 2 and 6)—“Accuracy” is usually measured in terms of inaccuracy. It is defined as the maximum deviation, positive or negative, of an indicated value from an accepted standard or true value.

Active flight control systems. (Cat 7)—Function to prevent undesirable “aircraft” and “missile” motions or structural loads by autonomously processing outputs from multiple sensors and then providing necessary preventive commands to effect automatic control.

Active pixel. (Cat 6 and 8)—A minimum (single) element of the solid state array that has a photoelectric transfer function when exposed to light (electromagnetic) radiation.

Adaptive control. (Cat 2)—A control system that adjusts the response from